Sourneſs of diſpoſition, and rudeneſs of behaviour, *cenſoriouſneſs* and ſiniſter interpretation of things, all croſs and diſtaſteful humours, render the converſation of men grievous and uneaſy to one another. *Tillotſon.*

CE'NSORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſor.*]

1. The office of a cenſor.
2. The time in which the office of cenſor is born.

It was brought to Rome in the *cenſorſhip* of Claudius. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 12.

CE'NSURABLE. *adj.* [from *cenſure.*] Worthy of cenſure; blameable; culpable.

A ſmall miſtake may leave upon the mind the laſting memory of having been taunted for ſomething *cenſurable.* *Locke.*

CE'NSURABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſurable.*] Blamableneſs; liable to be cenſured.

CE'NSURE. *n. ſ.* [*cenſura*, Latin.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.

Enough for half the greateſt of theſe days,
To 'ſcape my *cenſure*, not expect my praiſe. *Pope.*

2. Judgment; opinion.

Madam, and you, my ſiſter, will you go
To give your *cenſures* in this weighty buſineſs?
Shakeſp. Richard III.

3. Judicial ſentence.

To you, lord governour,
Remains the *cenſure* of this helliſh villain. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

4. A ſpiritual puniſhment inflicted by ſome eccleſiaſtical judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Upon the unſucceſsfulneſs of milder medicaments, uſe that ſtronger phyſick, the *cenſures* of the church. *Hammond.*

To CE'NSURE. *v. a.* [*cenſurer*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to brand publickly.

The like *cenſurings* and deſpiſings have embittered the ſpirits, and whetted both the tongues and pens of learned men one againſt another. *Sanderſon.*

2. To condemn by a judicial ſentence.

CE'NSURER. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſure.*] He that blames; he that reproaches.

We muſt not ſtint
Our neceſſary actions, in the fear
To cope malicious *cenſurers*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

A ſtateſman, who is poſſeſt of real merit, ſhould look upon his political *cenſurers* with the ſame neglect, that a good writer regards his criticks. *Addiſon, Freeholder,* N° 17.

CENT. *n. ſ.* [*centum*, Lat. a hundred.] A hundred; as, five *per cent*, that is, five in the hundred.

CE'NTAUR. *n. ſ.* [*centaurus*, Lat.]

1. A poetical being, ſuppoſed to be compounded of a man and a horſe.

Down from the waſte they are *centaurs*, though women all above. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The idea of a *centaur* has no more falſehood in it, than the name *centaur*. *Locke.*

Feats, Theſſalian *centaurs* never knew,
And their repeated wonders ſhake the dome. *Thomſon.*

2. The archer in the zodiack.

The chearleſs empire of the ſky,
To Capricorn, the *Centaur* archer yields. *Thomſon.*

CE'NTAURY, *(greater.)* [*centaurium majus*, Lat.] A plant.

It is one of the *plantæ capitulæ*, or of thoſe plants whoſe flowers are collected into a head, as the thiſtle, and hath a perennial root; its leaves are without ſpines, and are ſawed on the edges; the cup of the flower is ſquamoſe, but hath no ſpines; the florets are large and ſpacious. One of the ſpecies, having cut leaves, is uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

CE'NTAURY, *(leſſer.)* [*centaurium minus*, Lat.]

The leaves grow by pairs, oppoſite to each other; the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, funnel ſhaped, and divided into five acute ſegments; they grow on the tops of the ſtalks in cluſters; the ſeed veſſel is of a cylindrick form, and is divided into two cells, wherein many ſmall ſeeds are contained. It grows wild, and is uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

Add pounded galls, and roſes dry,
And with Cecropian thyme ſtrong ſcented *centaury*. *Dryden.*

CE'NTENARY. *n. ſ.* [*centenarius*, Lat.] The number of a hundred.

In every *centenary* of years from the creation, ſome ſmall abatement ſhould have been made. *Hakewell on Providence.*

CENTE'SIMAL. *n. ſ.* [*centeſimus*, Latin.] Hundredth; the next ſtep of progreſſion after decimal in the arithmetick of fractions.

The neglect of a few *centeſimals* in the ſide of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CENTIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Lat.] Having an hundred leaves.

CE'NTIPEDE. *n. ſ.* [from *centum* and *pes.*] A poiſonous inſect in the Weſt Indies, commonly called by the Engliſh *forty legs.*

CE'NTO. n. ſ. [*cento*, Lat.] A compoſition formed by joining ſcrapes from other authours.

It is quilted, as it were, out of ſhreds of divers poets, ſuch as ſcholars call a *cento*. *Camden's Remains.*

If any man think the poem a *cento*, our poet will but have done the ſame in jeſt which Boileau did in earneſt. *Adverſement to Pope's Dunciad.*

CE'NTRAL. *adj.* [from *centre.*] Relating to the centre; containing the centre.

There is now, and was then, a ſpace or cavity in the *central* parts of it; ſo large as to give reception to that mighty maſs of water. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Umbriel, a duſky melancholy ſprite,
Down to the *central* earth, his proper ſcene,
Repairs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

CE'NTRALLY. *adv.* [from *central.*] With regard to the centre.

Though one of the feet moſt commonly bears the weight, yet we ſee that the whole weight reſts *centrally* upon it. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

CE'NTRE. *n. ſ.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle; that which is equally diſtant from all extremities.

The heav'ns themſelves, the planets, and this *centre*,
Obſerve degree, priority, and place. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

If we frame an image of a round body all of fire, the flame proceeding from it, would diffuſe itſelf every way; ſo that the ſource, ſerving for the *centre* there, would be round about an huge ſphere of fire and light. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CE'NTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd
Round through the vaſt profundity obſcure.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vii. *l.* 228.

By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis ſhown,
Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Prior.*

He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide air and circumference of ſin and vice, and *centre* it in his own breaſt. *South.*

O impudent, regardful of thy own,
Whoſe thoughts are *centred* on thyſelf alone! *Dryden.*

To CE'NTRE. *v. n.*

1. To reſt on; to repoſe on; as bodies when they gain an equilibrium; to meet in a point, as lines in a centre.

Where there is no viſible truth wherein to *centre*, errour is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity. *Decay of Piety.*

What hopes you had in Diomede, lay down;
Our hopes muſt *centre* on ourſelves alone. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The common acknowledgments of the body will at length *centre* in him, who appears ſincerely to aim at the common benefit. *Atterbury.*

It was atteſted by the viſible *centring* of all the old prophecies in the perſon of Chriſt, and by the completion of theſe prophecies ſince, which he himſelf uttered. *Atterbury.*

2. To be placed in the midſt or centre.

As God in heav'n
Is centre, yet extends to all; ſo thou,
Centring, receiv'ſt from all thoſe orbs. *Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

CE'NTRICK. *adj.* [from *centre.*] Placed in the centre.

Some that have deeper digg'd in mine than I,
Say, where his *centrick* happineſs doth lie. *Donne.*

CENTRIFUGAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

They deſcribed an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a *centrifugal* force. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

CENTRIPETAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *peto*, Lat.] Having a tendency to the center; having gravity.

The direction of the force, whereby the planets revolve in their orbits, is towards their centres; and this force may be very properly called attractive, in reſpect of the central body, and *centripetal*, in reſpect of the revolving body. *Cheyne.*

CE'NTRY. } See SENTINEL.
SE'NTRY. }

The thoughtleſs wits ſhall frequent forfeits pay,
Who 'gainſt the *centry*'s box diſcharge their tea. *Gay.*

CE'NTUPLE. *adj.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] An hundred fold.

To CENTU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*centuplicatum*, of *centum* and *plica*, Lat.] To make a hundred fold; to repeat a hundred times. *D.*

To CENTU'RIATE. *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *century.*] A name given to hiſtorians, who diſtinguiſh times by centuries; which is generally the method of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the firſt that diſcovered this grand impoſture. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CENTU'RION. *n. ſ.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer among the Romans, who commanded an hundred men.

Have an army ready, ſay you?—A moſt royal one. The *centurions*, and their charges, diſtinctly billeted already in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

CE'NTURY. *n. ſ.* [*centuria*, Lat.]

1. A hundred; uſually employed to ſpecify time; as, the ſecond *century.*

The nature of eternity is ſuch, that, though our joys, after ſome

ſome *centuries* of years, may ſeem to have grown older, by having been enjoyed ſo many ages, yet will they really ſtill continue new. *Boyle.*

And now time's whiter ſeries is begun,
Which in ſoft *centuries* ſhall ſmoothly run. *Dryden.*

The liſts of biſhops are filled with greater numbers than one would expect; but the ſucceſſion was quick in the three firſt *centuries*, becauſe the biſhop very often ended in the martyr. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed ſimply for a hundred.

Romulus, as you may read, did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into *centuries* or hundreds. *Spenſer.*

When
With wild woodleaves and weeds I have ſtrew'd his grave,
And on it ſaid a *century* of pray'rs,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and ſigh. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

CEOL. An initial in the names of men, which ſignifies a ſhip or veſſel, ſuch as thoſe that the Saxons landed in. *Gibſon's Camden.*

CE'PHALALGY. *n. ſ.* [κεφαλαλγία.] The headach. *Dict.*

CEPHA'LICK. *adj.* [κεφαλὴ.] That which is medicinal to the head.

Cephalick medicines are all ſuch as attenuate the blood, ſo as to make it circulate eaſily through the capillary veſſels of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

I dreſſed him up with ſoft folded linen, dipped in a *cephalick* baſſam. *Wiſeman.*

CERASTES. n. ſ. [κερατικὸς.] A ſerpent having horns, or ſuppoſed to have them.

Scorpion, and aſp, and amphiſbena dire,
Ceraſtes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear. *Par. Loſt, b.* x.

CE'RATE. *n. ſ.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax, which, with oil, or ſome ſofter ſubſtance, makes a conſiſtence ſofter than a plaiſter. *Quincy.*

CE'RATED. *adj.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed; covered with wax.

To CERE. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax.

You ought to pierce the ſkin with a needle, and ſtrong brown thread, *cered* about half an inch from the edges of the lips. *Wiſeman.*

CE'REBEL. *n ſ.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain.

In the head of man, the baſe of the brain and *cerebel*, yea, of the whole ſcull, is ſet parallel to the horizon. *Derham.*

CE'RECLOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *cere* and *cloth.*] Cloth ſmeared over with glutinous matter, uſed to wounds and bruiſes.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were ſhrowded in a number of folds of linen, beſmeared with gums, in manner of *cere-cloth.* *Bacon.*

CE'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] Cloaths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when they were embalmed.

Let me not burſt in ignorance, but tell,
Why canonized bones, hearſed in earth,
Have burſt their *cerements?* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

CEREMO'NIAL. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite.

What mockery will it be,
To want the bridegroom, when the prieſt attends,
To ſpeak the *ceremonial* rites of marriage?
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

We are to carry it from the hand to the heart, to improve a *ceremonial* nicety into a ſubſtantial duty, and the modes of civility into the realities of religion. *South.*

Chriſt did take away that external *ceremonial* worſhip that was among the Jews. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Formal; obſervant of old forms.

Oh monſtrous, ſuperſtitious puritan,
Of reſin'd manners, yet *ceremonial* man,
That when thou meet'ſt one, with enquiring eyes
Doſt ſearch, and, like a needy broker, prize
The ſilk and gold he wears. *Donne.*

With dumb pride, and a ſet formal face,
He moves in the dull *ceremonial* track,
With Jove's embroider'd coat upon his back. *Dryden.*

CEREMO'NIAL. *n. ſ.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Outward form; external rite.

The only condition that could make it prudent for the clergy, to alter the *ceremonial*, or any indifferent part, would be a reſolution in the legiſlature to prevent new ſects. *Swift.*

2. The order for rites and forms in the Romiſh church.

CEREMO'NIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ceremonial.*] The quality of being ceremonial; over much uſe of ceremony.

CEREMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Conſiſting of outward rites.

Under a different oeconomy of religion, God was more tender of the ſhell and *ceremonious* part of his worſhip. *South.*

2. Full of ceremony; awful.

O, the ſacrifice,
How *ceremonious*, ſolemn, and unearthly,
It was i' th' offering! *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

3. Attentive to the outward rites of religion.

You are too ſenſeleſs obſtinate, my lord;
Too *ceremonious*, and traditional. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

4. Civil; according to the ſtrict rules of civility; formally reſpectful.

They have a ſet of *ceremonious* phraſes, that run through all ranks and degrees among them. *Addiſon. Guard.* N° 104.

5. Obſervant of the rules of civility.

Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,
And loving farewel of our ſeveral friends. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

6. Civil and formal to a fault.

The old caitiff was grown ſo *ceremonious*, as he would needs accompany me ſome miles in my way. *Sidney, b.* ii.

CEREMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ceremonious.*] In a ceremonious manner; formally; reſpectful.

Ceremonioſly let us prepare
Some welcome for the miſtreſs of the houſe.
Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ceremonious.*] Fondneſs of ceremony; uſing too much ceremony.

CE'REMONY. *n. ſ.* [*ceremonia*, Lat.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion.

Bring her up to the high altar, that ſhe may
The ſacred *ceremonies* partake. *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

He is ſuperſtitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantaſy, of dreams, and *ceremonies*. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

Diſrobe the images,
If you find them deck'd with *ceremony*. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

2. Forms of civility.

The ſauce to meat is *ceremony*;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakeſp. Macbeth:*

Not to uſe *ceremonies* at all, is to teach others not to uſe them again, and ſo diminiſh reſpect to himſelf. *Bacon.*

3. Outward forms of ſtate.

What art thou, thou idle *ceremony?*
What kind of god art thou, that ſuffer'ſt more
Of mortal grief, than do thy worſhippers?
Art thou aught elſe but place, degree, and form?
Shakeſp. Henry V.

A coarſer place,
Where pomp and *ceremonies* enter'd not,
Where greatneſs was ſhut out, and bigneſs well forgot.
Dryden's Fables.

CE'ROTE. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *cerate*; which ſee.

In thoſe which are critical, a *cerote* of oil of olives, with white wax, hath hitherto ſerved my purpoſe. *Wiſeman.*

CE'RTAIN. *adj.* [*certus*, Lat.]

1. Sure; indubitable; unqueſtionable; undoubted; that which cannot be queſtioned, or denied.

This it is equally *certain* of, whether theſe ideas be more or leſs general. *Locke.*

Thoſe things are *certain* among men, which cannot be denied, without obſtinacy and folly. *Tillotſon.*

2. Reſolved; determined.

However I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Conſort with thee. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 953.

3. In an indefinite ſenſe, ſome; as, a *certain* man told me this.

How bad ſoever this faſhion may juſtly be accounted, *certain* of the ſame countrymen do paſs far beyond it. *Carew's Survey.*

I got them in my country's ſervice, when
Some *certain* of your brethren roar'd, and ran
From noiſe of our own drums. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Let there be *certain* leather bags made of ſeveral bigneſſes, which, for the matter of them, ſhould be tractable. *Wilkins.*

4. Undoubting; put paſt doubt.

This form before Alcyone preſent,
To make her *certain* of the ſad event. *Dryden.*

CE'RTAINLY. *adv.* [from *certain.*]

1. Indubitably; without queſtion; without doubt.

Certainly he that, by thoſe legal means, cannot be ſecured, can be much leſs ſo by any private attempt. *Decay of Piety.*

What preciſe collection of ſimple ideas, modeſty or frugality ſtand for, in another's uſe, is not ſo *certainly* known. *Locke.*

2. Without fail.

CE'RTAINNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *certain.*] The ſame with *certainty.*

CE'RTAINTY. *n. ſ.* [from *certain.*]

1. Exemption from doubt.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or diſagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*

2. That which is real and fixed.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more
Than to be ſure they do; for *certainties*
Or are paſt remedies, or timely knowing,
The remedy then born. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

CE'RTES. *adv.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly; in truth; in ſooth: an old word.

Certes, Sir Knight, ye've been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcaſe ſhame,
Whoſe living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

For, *certes*, theſe are people of the iſland. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Certes, our authours are to blame. *Hudibras.*